

fallen on his shoulders, and though Joseph
gone beyond the vale, his spirit and priest-

the twelve were almost unanimously recognized the first Presidency of the Church.¹⁷ The dissenters soon appeared out of the city, following different leaders, and Brigham was to all intents and purposes the guiding spirit of the movement.

To build the temple and carry out Joseph's measures was the rule which Brigham laid down for himself and his people. He made no pretensions to new revelations in his own favor, but claimed for Joseph the highest place between God and man, and held that the only way to

the midst of trouble and constant threatenings from anti-Mormon Brigham kept the Saints on the Temple in the very day of their abandonment of the city. "The day of the Lord" which Brigham became convinced it, the target for the fire of his enemies, led to a different policy to that of his former leader. Joseph had been dragged before forty-eight times, but he had never been taken to the gallows. He was anxious to keep off, for he should never submit to the outcome he had seen Joseph subjected to, and sooner than dragged from the people he should defend his life at all costs. He was very much afraid of the coming of the arms. A short time before the explosion from Nauvoo he was put to the test, but instead of resorting to the arms he was handsomely outwitted the United States Marshal, and the people were spared the expense of carrying a use of saltpeetre and brimstone would undoubtedly be brought about. The Marshal came to town, and as the people were so easily pacified he had said—

"...Search'd every pore

[illegible][illegible]

...the keeper to let the dog and the Marshal to eat
leek as best he could.

...Difficulties increasing in Nauvoo, he brought up the
money into the wilderness. It was resolved upon. The
mob forced on the Saints an early start. Early
February, 1846, Brigham led off the immigration. They
used the Mississippi on the ice, and continued their jour-

Brigham managed to keep his word—he never was taken prisoner. Difficulties increasing in Nauvoo, he brought up the matter of the exiles in the fall of 1845. The day after the meeting of the mob forced the two men to flee. On the day of 15 February, 1846, Brigham led off the immigration. They used the Mississippi on the way, and continued their journey until they arrived at the "winter quarters," now called Hatch, N. M. There they were met by the army and taken to Salt Lake City several times and plant and soil were sent for advantage of the poor who were behind, and the high priests and continued to watchfulness. The weary pilgrims escaped any further difficulties during their journey under such adverse circumstances as those in which they were placed. It was just before the arrival of

umpkin winter quarters that the government call for a dividend man to go to Mexico was received. Had Brigham absent it is very questionable if any notice would have been taken of the order; but it was policy to comply, and Brigham was not the man to allow such an evidence of disloyalty to pass by unembraced. In three days he rode under the stars and stripes the Mormon Battalion of five hundred, and, with a splendid hall, made those most noted by the masses feel proud that they were the

By the measure feel the best they could at parting. In the spring of 1847 he started at the head of 143 picked men, to discover a resting place for the Saints. They entered the Great Basin, or Great Salt Lake valley on the 10th of July, and there stuck stakes for Great Salt Lake. After setting the pioneers to work—ploughing, sowing, &c.—Brigham retraced his steps, and arrived at winter quarters on the last of October.

here, at a conference held on the 24th of December, the Mer Presidency of Three was restored to the Mormon Church; Brigham was accepted by the people as the President of the Church, and he chose his two counsellors, so, united, formed once more the "First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." Brigham remained in winter quarters till the month of May of following year, when he started again for Utah. Soon on his arrival there, the State of Iowa was admitted

the service there, the state of Missouri was provisionally organized, and Brigham was accepted by the people as governor. In April, 1849, the First Presidency commenced their General Epistles, which have continued ever since—epistles in which Brigham and his counsellors give a general review of what has transpired of particular moment for the Church, and through it instruction is given to Saints throughout the world.

negotiated having secured the application for the admission of the State of Deseret, a bill to establish a territorial government for Utah was passed September 7, 1850. The following month President Fillmore, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Brigham Governor. When term of office expired, in 1854, Colonel Steptoe, then at Salt Lake City, was offered the Governorship of the Territory, but refused. Brigham has, therefore, up to the present, been Governor of Utah.

Having traced Brigham's progress from his connection with Mormonism to the present time, a few general remarks seem called for. There is no man upon the earth who has a greater influence over any community than Brigham has over the Mormons. His word is law. Until Mormons he is represented a tyrant; by friends he is viewed as a father. Before the public, Brigham is the one of the Lord's anointed, and

of the lord; in private—at home—he is represented as a hospitable gentleman. He must be very wealthy, he is engaged in much business. He is come at able by poor and generous to the unfortunate; but he is hard on loafers. His sermons in general are intended to construction for the world that is, as well as for the id to come, in which he will instruct the husbandman the housewife on the operations in the field and in the

men, as well as one elder or priest on the preaching of
ation. He has labored much to build up Mormonism;
we to the man whose conduct brings reproach upon
No man is spared by Brigham. An apostle who has
out of the traces or done anything contrary to the in-
ist of the church falls in for the lash as readily as a
sible member. His best friends get a turn as well
his enemies. In fact, the man who gets a terrible
shock, from Brigham's hands, is the man who has

A Mormon, in full faith, would go to the ends of the earth on a mission if Brigham only told him so. Brigham spread Mormonism over the face of the civilized

24. Since his inauguration as President he has sent some hundreds of missionaries to England, Scotland and Ireland. Others he has sent to France, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden; to Africa, China, the East and West Indies, to Australia, to the islands of the Pacific; and wherever there was a possibility of sending an evangelist with any chance of being heard, there some one has been sent—and all that at their own expense and with the approval of the people.

that story the future may tell of Brigham Young, tho certainly shows that he is an extraordinary self-made man.

MORMON HOSTILITIES ON THE PLAINS.
[Correspondence of the Buffalo Courier.]
FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Nov. 8, 1857.

express from Col. Johnston, with despatches for the Department, arrived here last night. The intelligence is important.

The Mormons attacked a provision train of the army of 18, and have burned up seventy-three wagons, containing about 160,000 rations. Col. Johnston, nevertheless, goes on, and is determined to establish himself in Lake City. He declares himself resolved to winter

fellows will have a hard time of it, and will be
ed to make headway against the largest odds. The
dition marched from here less than 1,500 strong,
ding the six companies Second dragoons, (about
men,) who were detained here by Governor
ter so long after the others had left, that it is very

ful if they will be able to get through this season. Johnston cannot, therefore, have had with him on his trip to Utah, more than 1,500 men—supposing the drafts to have succeeded in getting through. If they did he will not have more than 900 men. This is a very small force for the work to be done. I did not suppose that Young would be guilty of the extreme folly of doing what he has done. There remains now but one course

he government and that is, to send out next Spring, the earliest moment the grass on the prairies will admit of, a force sufficiently strong to "wipe out" these scoundrels.

Can it be possible that Bernheisel, the delegate, (who died here on his way to Washington ten days ago,) will be permitted to take his seat in the house?

S.—Seventy-five instead of seventy-three wagons

destroyed, and they contained tents and clothing, and of rations. This train was in rear of the infantry artillery, but some distance in front of the cavalry. General Johnston, with 3th and 10th Regiments infantry, and two batteries (one light and one heavy), was close to, and but a small distance from, a Mormon village near river, where he proposed to winter—it being considered a more desirable place than Salt Lake City.

ed dragoons, under Lieutenant Colonel Cooke, had
Fort Laramie; and were pushing on as rapidly as
able on half rations of forage. The snow had fallen in
front to the depth of seven inches. It was believed,
ever, by Lieut. Col. C. that he could get through, and
at a junction with Col. Johnston.
The attack on the train occurred on or near Green river.
There was no military escort with it; it was protected

CAMP ON SWEETWATER, Oct. 13, 1857.